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standing, and those in dotted lines have been thrown down. On five of the stones characters are found, which seemed to be well worth copying, which I have accordingly done, and represented them in the accompanying figures. The most remarkable of these characters occur on the stone marked No. 1, in the ground plan. Those represented in fig. 2, are on the lower part of the stone, and those in fig. 3, on the upper; there may have been other intermediate characters, but they are effaced. The spiral in fig. 2, is about nine inches in diameter, and that in fig. 3, about twelve inches. Fig. 4 represents the characters on stone No. 2, and fig. 6, those on No. 5, on the same scale as in figs. 2 and 3; and fig. 5 represents the stones marked 3 and 4, which are six feet high. It will be observed that in the spirals and other marks, there is some resemblance to the New Grange characters, and in fig. 4, we have a close approach to the Ogham. The copies were made with great pains, and are I believe exact in the small details.

On the difficult subject of these ancient characters little can be done until a greater mass of facts shall have been collected; and hitherto few have been observed in the North of Ireland. Mr. Windele and other zealous antiquarians have prosecuted the subject in Munster with great zeal and success.

Mr. S. Ferguson exhibited some gold beads found in the county of Donegal.

January 10.

Rev. HUMPHREY LLOYD, D. D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

William Andrews, Esq., John Thomas Banks, Esq., Robert Bateson, Esq., John Burrowes, Esq., Rev. Samuel Butcher, F. T. C. D., Fleetwood Churchill, M. D., Alexander Clendinning, Esq., Rev. Reginald Courtenay, Durham Dunlop, Esq., Alexander Ferrier, Esq., Wrigley Grimshaw, M.D., William Hogan, Esq., William John Hughes, Esq., and William Roberts, Esq., F. T. C. D., were elected members of the Academy.

RESOLVED,—On the recommendation of Council,—"That henceforth, at every annual election of officers, the President for the expiring year be considered as eligible to any one of the Committees of Council."

Mr. Ball, referring to his paper read before the Academy in November, 1839, relative to a Loligo, to which he gave the specific name of Eblanæ, exhibited the following Acetabuliferous Cephalopoda, with the view of showing the increased knowledge of species of the Irish seas, and of placing on record the very interesting discovery of two of the genus Rossia, which he had reason to believe had not before been noticed. He then exhibited specimens of

1. Sepia officinalis. Dublin bay.

2. Sepia Rupellaria. ? A dorsal plate, being one of three specimens found by G. Hyndman, Esq., at Magilligan. See Ferussac and D'Orbigny's Cephalopoda, plate 3 of Sepia.

3. Loligo vulgaris. Dublin, &c.

4. Loligo sagittata. Leith. Obtained by W. Thompson, Esq., of Belfast.

5. Loligo sagittata, var. ? This was in the former paper considered as a variety, but on comparison with the true sagittata, No. 3, it seems to be a distinct species. It was obtained by G. Allman, Esq., on the coast of Cork.

6. Loligo subulata, var. ? Was obtained by John Montgomery, Esq., of Locust Lodge, on the coast of the County Down.

7. Loligo subulata, var. No. 2. Somewhat shorter than No. 5. Youghal, 1832.

8. Loligo media. Youghal, 1819.

9. Loligo media, var. It approaches the form of sagittata in the termination of its visceral sac.

10. Loligo Eblanæ. Of the former paper. Obtained by T. W. Warren, Esq., in 1836; and other specimens of greater beauty and larger size obtained in the bays of Belfast and Dublin by W. Thompson, Esq., and Mr. Ball. As it now appears that the animal possesses both eyelids and a lacrymal sinus, characters not ascribed to the genus Loligo, it may require to be placed in another genus.

11. Eledone ventricosa. Youghal, 1820, and Dublin. A very fine specimen was found by Mrs. Lyle at Kingstown.

12. Octopus vulgaris. Plymouth, 1841. Mr. Ball.

13. Sepiola Rondeletii. Youghal, 1819. Dublin, 1829. Mr. Ball.

14. Rossia Owenii. Was obtained in 1839 by Mr. Ball, from a fishwoman who had found it in a Dublin bay fishing boat. It is remarkable for the great size and distinctness of its acetabula, which are placed on long peduncles, and may be compared to the pearls in a diadem: they are ranged in three rows, those of the centre row being not more than half the diamater of those on each side; on the first pair of arms the acetabula are more numerous, more equal in size, and smaller than on the others. The specific name has been given in honour of R. Owen, Esq., the founder of the genus Rossia.

15. Rossia Jacobii. Was obtained from the same woman as the foregoing, in 1840, by A. Jacob, Esq., M. D., who kindly sent it to Mr. Ball. It is much larger, but differs considerably in its proportions from Rossia Owenii; its acetabula are smaller; its arms proportionably shorter; the membrane round the mouth forms a hexagonal figure, from each angle of which a ridge runs, which is decurrent in six cases; on the second, third, and fourth pair of arms, and in the seventh the ridge passes upon the web between the first pair of arms, where it bifurcates, and runs out on each side. Its specific name is given in honour of Dr. Jacob, from

whom Mr. Ball has in many instances received valuable aid in zoological pursuits. The fins of both these species of Rossiæ are like in form and position to those of Sepiola Rondeletii.

16. Spirula australis. Shell found at Youghal, 1820.

The following are the Measurements of the Rossiæ in Inches:

	Rossia Owenii.	Rossia Jacobii.
Length of body,	1·7	2·1
Breadth over fins,	2·0	2·7
Length of fin,	0·7	1·5
Extreme breadth,	0·45	0·7
Breadth between eyes,	0·9	1·2
Extreme breadth of head,	1·1	1·4
Length of head,	0·5	0·7
Length of tentaculæ,	4·0	5·7
Portion of tentaculæ occupied by Acetabula,	0·9	1·5
Length of first pair of arms, counting from top of head,	2·1	2·2
Ditto, second ditto, ditto,	2·4	2·3
Ditto, third ditto, ditto,	2·7	2·6
Ditto, fourth ditto, ditto,	2·3	2·4
Depth of fin between first pair of arms,	0·2	0·4
Ditto, first and second do.	0·3	0·5
Ditto, second and third do.	0·42	0·6
Ditto, third and fourth do.	0·4	0·8
Ditto, fourth do.	0·04	0·03

William Roberts, Esq., F. T. C. D., read a paper on a class of spherical curves, the arcs of which represent the three species of elliptic transcendents.

A cone of the second order, whose vertex is upon the surface of a sphere, and one of whose principal axes is a diameter, will intersect the sphere along a curve which ad-